CUBA'S WONDERFUL WAR FOR FREEDOM

LIBERATION IS WITHIN SIGHT

Victories Won Against Tremendons Odds .- The Great March of Gomez Crime Against Humanity -- Offer

From the New York Sun.

During the three years of their war. than any other people have done in a country. In a few days, as soon as the struggle for liberty. In the face of news spread of their arrival, the protrems dous odds—without the help of a frie dly power abroad, without even military training, their army being composed principally of enthusiastic volunteers, without a regular supply of arms and ammunition, with very lit-tle money, and, what is a disadvantage even graver, with the official hostility of every government, including the nations nearest their shores—they have nearly exterminated 200,000 Spanish soldiers, the most powerful European army ever sent to the American continent; and neither fire nor sword nor bribes nor fair promises of better govern-ment have been powerful enough to make them agree to a peace not based on their absolute freedom from the hated yoke of Spain.

If history does not afford a parallel of the stern resolution displayed by the Cubans to die or to win in a struggle with all the odds against them, neither does it present a case of stubborn resistance to justice and human rights, and of barbarous cruelty which equals the record of Spain in Cuba. The eighty years of war for liberation carried on against Spain in the Netherlands are not comparable with the struggle in Cuba. That was principally a war of religion in the sixteenth century, a time of monarchial oppression and religious fanaticism. This is a war of extermination, for no religious, no political principle whatever, but only to reduce by force to the sway of a rapacious government an American colony that has every right to be

A BRIEF CHAPTER.

These three years of war to the death form but a brief chapter in the history of Cuba's struggles. Since early in this century their noble aspirations for liberty have cost the Cubans streams of blood shed by the Spanish tyrant. The list of Cuban martyrs who died for their cause on the scaffold or in exile long before the first military attempt against Spain, in 1849, would fill many pages. In 1850 General Narciso Lopez, after some ephemeral victories, was finally defeated, caught, and garroted in Havana. But, his example, no more than that of Pinto and Estrampes, executed as he was in the capitol of Cuba, was not lost to the patriots. On Oct. 10, 1868, after eighteen years of turbulence and constant conspiracies, a formidable revolution broke out in Yara, which lasted ten years. If peace was signed in 1878, it was only for a truce in the terrible contest. Spain was not going to keep her promises of justice, and the Cubans would not accept the everlasting rule of Spain. The year of 1895 brought a new and formidable revolt. If during the three years of war which have | ments to the Spanish towns in the inapsed since then the Cubans have not given evidence enough of their untheir past uprisings will suffice to amo, Maceo offered him battle near prove that peace and prosperity are impossible in the neighboring island while the flag of Spain waves over

Morro castle in Havana. ORGANIZED BY MARTI. The present revolution was organ-

ized by Jose Marti, a Cuban exile in this country and a man of genius and courage. He organized here what is called the Cuban revolutionary party, an association of clubs of Cuban political exiles, for the purpose of raising money to free their country. Poor as were the majority of the few Cubans who lived in the United States before the beginning of the revolution, they listened to the eloquent appeals of Marti and gave him all they had on earth to liberate Cuba from Spain. Marti was appointed delegate of the party, and his faithful friend, Benjamin J. Guerra, was made treasurer. There was not much money then in the safes of the afterward famous junta and their funds were soon exhausted by an unsuccessful attempt to start an expedition from the South, But Marti had obtained the co-operation of General Maximo Gomez and General Antonio Maceo, two veterans of the last war. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep throughout the island. He had important connections with conspirators in all the provinces. He gave without hesitation the orders for the uprising and went to Santo Domingo, to Join General Gomez and take with him the

At that grave and decisive moment the total funds of the patriots amounted to not much more than \$70,000. It is wonderful that with a sum, comparatively speaking, so paltry for so great a purpose, a war should have been raised which has cost Spain up to this time, besides the sacrifice of so many of her soldiers, \$250,000,000 and has caused to the United States a net loss in trade and business of \$300,000,000.

MARTIS DEATH

On May 19, 1895, Marti was killed in the engagement at Dos files, but his work had already been done. He had landed on April 11 with General Gomez

tching, burning, bleeding, acaly, and pimply ers, instantly relieved by a warm bath with Curiousa Soar, a single application of CUTICURA (cintment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

BABY'S SKIN Memby and Half Portfeet and Brau-

coast of Cuba, after issuing at Monte Cristi a revolutionary manifesto, and had had time before his death to convoke the representatives of all the Cuban provinces to a general assem-bly to collect a Provisional government Results of the Three Years of Fighting and frame a constitution. If this was not done until later, in September of the same year, at the town of Jimagmayu. It was not less true that from the first days of the revolution the de-sire of Marti, as of all the patriots, was to organize a republic with popu-

lar institutions. Two months before Marti's death General Antonio Maceo had landed at and Macco -- Weyler's Monstrous Duava, near Baracoa, Santiago de Cuba province. With a handful of and Failure of Autonomy in Cuba. men and a few rifles and cartridges, a small open boat brought him to Cuba from Jamacia. But his name and his presence were enough to make Spain tremble. He and his herole brother, During the three years of their war, from Feb. 24, 1895, down to Feb. 24, lor Spanish forces on the day of their 1898, the Cubans have endured more landing. They broke through the Spansufferings and displayed more heroism | ish lines and made their way into th

The revolution was saved. The few patriots who took up arms on Feb. 24 at Baire and Manzanillo had courage ously resisted under General Bartoiome Maso, now Cuba's president, th attacks of the columns of the Spanish General Lachambre, as well as the pro posals of peace from the captain gen eral of the island, Don Emilio Calleja. The envoys of the captain general told Maso that the revolution was a failure The provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana were entirely quiet. A few unimportant bands in Matanzas and Santa Clara had been dispersed or had surrendered. Puerto Principe was unanimously in favor of peace. But Maso, knowing well how to receive such reports, refused to yield. He had confidence in the landing of Maceo Marti and Gomez. He knew the great moral effect that the presence of those leaders in the field was going to have on the Cuban propie; and Spain knew it also. The news that Maceo was in Cuba reached Madril shortly after the overthrow of the Sagasta cabinet. Canovas, then in lower, resolved to fight the revolution with the first of the Spanish generals and with all the reources of the nation. General Calleja was recalled and General Martinez 'ampos was sent to Cuba with 25,000

Martinez Campos landed in Guanta-namo, Santiago de Cuba, on April 16, 1895. His first impression was pessimistic and the long chain of defeats inflicted upon his command until December of the same year proved how right he was in believing from the first day of his arrival that this war was was preparing in the meantime his men and Gomez was formulating the plan of the great invasion of the west in order to carry the revolution to ali the provinces and establish in each one egular body of the Cuban army,

VICTORY OF PERALEJO.

July 13, 1895, is the memorable date of the battle of Peralejo. The war had been until then confined almost to the province of Santiago de Cuba, with ome small bands of patriots roaming through Puerto Principe and keeping up only an unimportant guerrilla warfare. But Macco had already obtained some notable triumphs, and Martinez Campos decided to carry reinforceattack by the insurgents. While Marcompromising stand, the history of linez Campos was on the way to Bay-Peraljo. Maceo-and to this happy chance General Martinez Campos owed his life-did not know that the Spaniards were commanded by Martinez Campos himself. He thought that the Spanish column of 8,000 men was led by General Fiedel Santocildes, because

> Spanish prisoner. "Had I known at the beginning." ie wrote afterward, "that Martinez Campos was there, I would have sacrificed 1,000 of my soldiers to catch him, alive or dead."

such was the information given to him

The engagement was a pitched buttle, and the Cubans, not numbering 6,000, carried the day. General Santocildes fell dead near General Martinez Compos. The Spaniards lost all their ammunition and their horses. Completely routed, a body of them, availing themseives of the darkness of the evening, fled to Bayamo, carrying Martinez Campos on a stretcher borne by four soldiers. He was exhausted by fatigue and filled with despair. More than 300 Spanish soldiers were left dead on the field. With the splendid booty secured by him, Macco completed the arming of the patriots.

WORK OF GOMEZ.

From April to October Gomez successfully carried the war through Puerto Principe province and laid his plans for the invasion of the west. On Oct. 32 Macco, having received or-ders from Gomez, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, in September, by the Assembly of representatives, started for the east with 2,000 of his men. On Oct. 20 Gomez invaded Lus Vilias. Maceo joined him on Nov. 39 near a piace cailed Los Guayos. From there they began their triumphent march. On Dec. Spanish Colonel Segura was defeated by the insurgents at Iguara and had to cave his dead on the field, together with a great supply of arms and ammunition. On Dec. 15 the Spanish butillions of Chranius and Trevino were conted by Macco at Mal Tiempo, after the most gallant charge with machetes of the Cuban cavalry, led by Macco himself, that has ever been seen in the Cuben wars. On Dec. 21 the victory of El Desquite cleared the way for the in-Martinez Campos then made a desperate effort to check the two Cuban loaders. Until that moment he had been recalling before the invaders with his columns, hoping that they would stop. But he saw that each step of the patriots to the west was a decisive triumph for their cause. The eathusham for the revolution was growing day by day throughout the country. he Cuban ranks were filled by volunsers from all the cities and towns by which Gomez and Macco passed. Martinez Campes milied his nimest dispersed men and presented battle at El

Colineo on Dec. 23. CAMPOS FORCED TO PLEE.

The action was sharp and decisive Martinez Campos behaved bravely, leading one of his wings in a charge against flomes, but Maceo falling on the Spanish won the day for Cuba and compelled Martinez Campos to retire The captain general hurriedly entered Havana, making preparations to defend the city, and he confessed his defeat to the autonished Spanish volunteers and recidents of the capitol.

Some Great Drapery Selling

Is Now Going On at

The Great Store

REMENDOUS were the crowds yesterday who sought the Great Bargains we are offering in Drapery Stuffs and Curtainings. The main aisle of the store from Lackawanna avenue was a bee hive all day. Such values have never been known in Scranton before. No matter what your wants may be in this line, we have the goods for you at 25 per cent. less ghan you can buy them elsewhere---remember that.

THE SELLING WILL GO ON ALL DAY TODAY --- for we've enough of everything for everybody-that's characteristic of the store. Once again, we tell you to come, expecting to find bargains-you'll not be disappointed.

new shades, 12½c quality, for this sale at 6c GOLDEN DRAPERIES. Simpson's finest grades,

light effective draperies, worth 18c.; for this sale at..... 10c RENCH FISH NETS, handsome double bordered goods, lacy centers and CURTAIN SWISS, 36 inches dainty borders, 18c. qual-

ity; for this great sale at 121/2c

quality; for this sale at 14c

CURTAIN SCRIM, 40 inches, good quality, worth 8c.; for this great sale at 4c

wide, very good quality and worth fully 14c yard; 9c For this great sale at... 18c. quality; for this sale at...... 121/2c

FANCY ETAMINE, pretty well, washes well,

FRENCH FISH NETS, fifty inches wide, superb quality, best weaves and designs, worth 30c.; for this great sale at..... 17c

EXTENSION RODS, 42 inches wide, worth 10c.; for this great sale at.... 6c

CURTAIN LOOPS, for lace and Swiss Curtains, will wash nicely, worth 10c. pair; for this sale at...... 5c

MAIN AISLE--LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

day of his arrival that this war was to be more important than the previous one in 1868. He wasted a great deal of time in useless trips by sea to Havana and again to the east. Maceo was preparing in the meantime his

On the night of Dec. 27 the captain and children, were condemned to die general made that avowal. A few days from hunger, later, the rabid Spaniards of the city From the d compelled him to tender his resignation to Madrid. They demanded from Canovas a captain general, framed in the old from east of the Spanish conquer-ors, not to fight battles and risk his creased to 400,000. What monster in life on the field, but to exterminate history ever did so much against huthe native population. In their belief, women, children, every one born in Cuba, should be held responsible for the situation. They did not like a soldier with a gallant career and personal courage. They wanted an executioner. Canovas satisfied them and appeinted Dan Valendaro Wester and State of the Cubans or took the field to fight. In his time Spain sent 200,000 iano Weyler y Nicolau te

succeed Martinez Campos. The question may be asked why the patriots after so many victories did not invest the city of Havana and end there with the Spanish dominion. The answer is very clear. After the battle of Colisco General Gomez reviewed his troops and found that each soldier had three cartridges. The Cubans in the United States were making vain efforts to send a big expedition to the A hostile administration checked them. If the Spanish army was defeated in the fields of Cuba, Spanish diplomacy was triumphant at Washington, At Guira de Melena on Jan. 4, 1896, the patriots had to fight with their machetes to enter the province of Havana. For such a state of affairs, General Gomez considered his best plan to be to organize armies in all the provinces invaded, so far as his resources permitted him to do, and try to raise the war in Pinar del Ric province. At Garro on Jan. 8 the patriots routed a Spanish column and entered Pinar del Rio. General Gomez then withdrew to the east while Macco proceeded to the west. On Jan. 17 he obtained another victory at the very gates of Pinar del Rio city and on Jan. 22 he took the town of Banes at the western extremity of the island, three months after his departure from Baragua in Santiago de Cuba.

On Feb. 12 Macco returned to Havana province. General Weyler publiciy declared Pinar del Rio pacified, and the gallant Cuban leader returned to that province on March 15,

WEYLER'S ATROCITIES.

Before this Weyler had already shown his sanguinary spirit and plans of murder. Prisoners of war and incent persons unjustly charged with aiding the rebellion were shot every day in Havana. The most summary court martial preceded the executions as a mere formality. In other cases the victims were murdered in cold blood in their dungeons or thrown alive into the sca during the night at the carrance of the harbor to feed the sharks. The horrors of the Council of Blood under Alva look pale when compared with the crimes of Weyler. In the country his troops had orders to outrage women and to kill every nonmbatant without regard to age. In the cities he appointed as inspectors of vaders to the province of Mantauzas. police the most infamous murderers and thieves from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa.

In a short time more than 100,000 persons emigrated from Cuba panic-But Weyler was not satisfied. He intended to destroy the country and to exterminate the natives. Seeing that the executions in the forts were too slow a method and that the destruction wrought by his columns was not enough to ruin the island, he onceived one of the most monstrous crimes ever committed against humanity, On Feb. 16, 1896, he issued his two famous decrees of concentration. By them every human being in the country districts was compelled to leave his home, after it had been destroyed the Spanish columns, and go to one of the fortified towns under the vigilance of the Spanish soldiery. With the omes of the reconcentrados their cultivated lands were to be devastated and around the towns where they had to live not a piece of bread was to be given to them. In this manner, under pretext of a military operation, half a million people, most of them women

From the date of those decrees until November, 1896, 300,000 people were murdered thus in Cuba. Since November, as a result of Weyler's sanguinto fight. In his time Spain sent 200 000 coldiers to Cuba. He kept them inaclive guarding the trocha from Mariel Majana in Pinar del Rio province Principe. At other times from his palce in Havana, following on a map ie ordered his columns to make comin defeats.

ESCAPED BY SEA.

One instance of the stupidity and owardice of Weyler occurred on May , 1896. He ordered one of his favorite ombinations of columns against Maeo at a place called Cacarajicara in the province of Pinar del Rio. The result was that the forces of the Spanish Colonels Inclan and Gelabert were shatfered by the Cuban leader, and the havoc made in the Spanish lines was so great that the Spanish soldiers, panic-stricken, threw themselves into the sea to escape the Cuban machete. Weyler, as in all other cases, accused his subordinates of not having obeyed his orders exactly.
On Dec. 7, 1896, Maceo, after having

crossed Weyler's famous trocha and entered Havana province, was assassinated in an ambush near Punta Brava. The revolution lost in him a great patriot and a heroig soldier. But Weyler oon understood that the murder of Muceo was not the death of Cuba's cause, In March, 1896, General Calixto Garcia landed in Santiago de Cuba, He soon replaced Maceo as a dashing fighter and a brilliant commander. At the same time Goinez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Saraogn and controlled the whole province. The battle of Juan Criollo in February, 1897, was another of Gomez's Important victories, and in Santiago de Cuba the latter part of the year was made conspicuous by the triumph of General Garcia at Victoria de las Tunas.

BLANCO AND AUTONOMY.

Weyler was recalled in November. when after the death of Canovas and the fall of the short-lived Azcarraga cabinet. Senor Sagasta was selected as Prime minister by the Queen Regent. It is a well-known fact that after the message of President McKinley Weyler's recall was imposed upon Spain by this country.

General Don Ramon Blanco, who was to change the sanguinary methods of made, warfare of his predecessor, entered Ha-Cuba an autonomist system, which has been declared a mockery by all imgenerally considered as a complete

The patriots have declared the acceptance of autonomy an act of treachery to their flag. They have hanged as spies all the Spanish agents sent to them to propose such a scheme. They have rejected with scorn the offers of money made to them by Blanco. The death of the Cuban General Aranguren. near Havana, has not discouraged the patriots in the least. They keep up the war as enthusiastically as ever, having adopted as their motto "Independence

'Twas in a Crowd.

He-"I hate to be squeezed in a crowded theater like this-don't you? She-"Yes. There are to around."-New York Life.

KEYBOARDS OF ALL KINDS

Variety and Extent of the Usefulness of the Typewriter-American Ingenuity Once More Conquers the World.

out-of-the-way corners, from Iceland t Van Dieman's Land. With the Dongol and Ashanti expeditions it has penetrat ed into the heart of the African wilder ness; with Lieutenant Perry it found it from Jucaro to Moron in Puerto way to the Arctic regions; the Russia government has sent it all through Si berla; it is to be found in the homes o the imaginary positions of his enemies.

the ordered his columns to make one.

Russia has a richly engraved, gold-plated bined movements that always resulted for writing both English and Russian, Queen Victoria has one in her household, and so have the queen regent of Span and the khedive of Egypt. In the wrock of the battleship Maine was found a typewriter, and should the Russian east-ern squadron's flagship suddenly sink in the Yellow sea an American typewriter would be found in the captain's cabin. The universal use of the typewriter is due to its easy adaption to almost any language capable of being printed Typewriters have been made to write not move the cylinder carrying the pa-per. The dead key device has recently been ingeniously applied in solving a difficult problem in typewriter construction. An English missionary in India, Dr. Jacob Chamberlain at Madanapalle, Madras Presidency, wishing to translate the Scriptures for the natives, wrote to an American typewriter company asking if a typewriter could be made to write the Telegu language. He had been using an English-writing typewriter, and one day, when it was smashed by plaster falling in his bungalow, the idea of a Telegu typewriter occurred to him. The Telegu language is peculiar in that every charneter represents a syllable. The mis-donary resolved the language into 240 characters, but upon further study found that these characters were built up from a much smaller number of basic forms. These forms were hand cut in India un-der the missionary's direction and sent to the typewriter company: With the aid the dead keys it was found possible to fild up all the composite characters of the Telegu language upon a standard keybeard. The typewritten words look like a Chinese laundryman's efforts, a confused mass of curiyenes, spots, points and ascreed crescents. The missionary nd his Telegu typewriter so valuable Christianizing the heathens that other missionary sent orders for similar ma-With them a large portion of the Pible has been distributed in duplicate HEBREW KEYBOARDS.

An English student of Hebrew sent as inquiry to the same company for a He-brew typewriter. Nane had ever been made, but a Hebrew keyboard was planned and the order filled. Hebrew, it warfare of his predecessor, entered Havana Nov. 29, 1897. Spain granted to Cuba an autonomist system, which has been declared a mockery by all impose to the top. The Hebrew typewriter been declared a mockery by all impartial judges. The Cubans have rejected it, and the new regime inagenrated in Hayana on the first day of the ordinary typewriter; to have reversed it would have been a costly untertaking. The owner consequently has this year by General Blanco is now to write backward. Should there be a sufficient demand for Hebrew typewriters they would be made to write from the upper righthand corner to the opposite. The German government recently ordered the man of only German levels. the use of only German letters in the government business. For several years German typewriters with Roman letters have been in use, but to meet the new order a German keyboard has been arranged. A change has also been made in the Greek typewriters. The first Greek typewriter wrote a stanting letter, but a new vertical letter having become much in favor in Athens, an American type-writer company has equipped a machine with this style of type.

King Chulalongkern I. of Siam, while traveling in Europe not long ago, first saw the typewriter. He was so interested in the machine that he immediately gave command that a typewriter be added to the equipment of the royal household. The Siamese language had never been written with a typewriter, but an AmerThese Dress Goods Bargains Are Unusual--Not Every-Day Occurrences.

Two Days of Great Selling in Dress Goods and Silks Friday and Saturday.

The most we can say about the offerings below are that they are worthy bargains-worthy of this great store. That's the whole story in a nutshell. We've made prices on certain lines for two days that command your attention, because of their lowness. Honest values are they and you'll find them such.

45 inch all wool French Novelty Poplins, the shadow SILKOLINES, in all the pretty ART DENIMS, 36 inches, in CRETONNES, light, airy colnew shades, 12½c 62 the newest effects, 20-cent ors, 36 in. and washable, colorings; a fabric expressly designed for high\$1.25 ors, 36 in. and washable, colorings; a fabric expressly designed for high- \$1.25

> 46 inch high-class silk finished Velour Novelties in bewitching tints of castor, tan, royal blue, garden brown, stripes, for windows, wears green and pearl grey, with small woven seeded effects, producing a rich and tasteful material. Worth \$1.50 98c

48 inch all wool French Granite Cloths, in a choice selection of new spring shades--light tans, grey, royal blue, army blue, reseda, golden brown, etc. Worth \$1.25 79c a yard. Special price......

42 inch English Covert Cloth, in magnificent color mixtures of tan, brown, grey and castor. High grade goods that are absolutely worth 75c. a yd. Special price..... 49c

All Wool English Tweed Suitings in a complete assortment of the season's most desirable colorings. Worth 39c 50c. a yd. Special price.....

56 pieces of Black Dress Goods in all-wool Cashmeres, all-wool Serges and all-wool Jacquards. Goods that **29c** are positively worth 4oc. a yd. Special Price.......

1,100 yards of Black Brocaded Gros Grain, all pure silk, splendid assortment of patterns. Worth 75c. a 48c vd. Special price..... 750 yards of Black Japan Silks; born in Japan, dyed in

France and brought here for selling. 28 inches wide, very brilliant and heavy quality. Worth 75c. a yard. 48c Special price...... 10 pieces of Black Satin Duchess, pure silk with bright

rich lustre. The kind that's worth 75c. a yard. 59c Special price 20 pieces of Black Figured Taffeta Gros Grain Silks, 24 in.

wide, neat nobby patterns; also fine quality of Black Moire Velour, rich and lustrous. All worth \$1 a 68c yard. Special price.....

24 inch Black Imported Dress Taffeta, soft, rich 75c lustre. Worth every cent of \$1 a yd. Special price... DEPARTMENT-CORNER LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING AVES,

Typewriters have been made to write Greek, German, Hebrew, Stamese, Telegu and Russian. The accents, so important a part of other languages than English, are written with dead keys, which do not move the cylinder carrying the part.

can typewriter company was appealed to, and within a short time the king was supplied with a Siamese typewriter. His This was very shortly after Pierre Soule, ent himself with a brush and inkpot. The Japanese, in their struggle for commer-cial recognition, are crying for typewriers. Experts are at work unraveling the lapanese language, and a Japanese typewriter keyboard will probably result from

The polyglot machine is a recent devol pment of typewriting construction. Business houses doing a large foreign business less with several countries asked for machines writing several languages. E providing for the accents of the various European languages on one keyboard half a dozen or more languages may be writ-ten on one machine. Many typewriters with English-Spanish-French keyboards are shipped to South American countries. The most interesting polyglot machine, in the world is the one just added to Pope Leo XIII for use in the vatican. Like the one furnished the egar, it is decorated with gold, ivory, and enamel. The mawrites English, Spanish, Portuguese and German.

AN ANGLO-SAXON LEAGUE. Views Expressed Concerning It by Senator Lamar Twenty Years Ago.

From the Washington Post. The utterances in the British House of commons the other day, touching the propriety, and, indeed, the obvious duty, of England to tender the services of her fleet to the United States should there ever be any need, forcibly recalls the views of one of the ablest men of our generation upon this very matter. The Hon, L. Q. C. Lamar served his people and the country as congressman, sena-tor, cabluct minister, and associate jus-tice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a man of broad views and a far-sighted statesmanship that, when remembered today, seems like a propiesy. He foresaw that some time America must be in need of cities. "I'll tell you what will occur then," said he. "Some wise British statesman will suggest an Angle-Saxon league; something akin to the league in Europe when, then it would be a supposed to the league of the same thing akin to the league in Europe when, then it would be a supposed to the same than the same tha

Henri IV ruled France. But this will not be an alliance offensive and defensive." "An Angle-Saxon league is not a conception of today. It dates back to the time when Lord Lyons so ably represented England here. I was a young congressman then, and one lovely night, after a charming dinner at Mr. Corcoran's, Lord Lyons said to me: 'Lamar, let's walk home together.' So he dismissed his carriage and lighting a disc missed his carriage, and, lighting a -I did not smoke-he commenced

might use a typewriter if he had one, but until he publishes an imperial decree abolishing 14,000 odd characters of his people's alphabet he will have to con-Spanish pescias-for the Island of Cuba. Mr. Soule opposed it, and talked cloquently of the golden and bloody flag of Spain.

"That night," continued Mr. Lamar,
"Lord Lyons suggested the plan of an
Anglo-Saxon league. The impression the
thought made upon my mind has never
faded. I have often wondered, as it becomes more and more evident to me that we must one day fight Spain or some other European power, where we should find our allies in such an event. Castelar, the greatest orator Spain has ever known, won his chief fame in a great speech when he was the Republican leader in the Spanish Cortes, in which he brilliantly advocated the formation of France, Spain and Pertugal into a grand Latin republic. See how Cavour united the republic. See how Cavour united the Italian states into a great kingdom, and look at united Germany, welded together by blood and iron under you Rismarck, "Like to like. We will have to follow the universal example some day."

Conscientions.

"James," said the milkman to his new boy, "d'ye see what I'm a-doin' of?"
"Yes, sir," replied James, "you're a-pourin' water into the milk."
"No. I'm not, James. I'm a-pourin' milk into the water. So if anybody asks you if I put water into the milk, you can tell 'em no. Allers stick to the truth, James. Cheatin' is bad 'nough, but lyin' is wass,"—Pick-Me-l'n.

THE DIFFERENCE,

Such a blaze of summer sun! Such a wealth of golden gorse! Every hole a perfect one; The most charming inland course, Flowers dotted here and the Where had danced wee fairy feet, All the hazy summer air Laden with their perfume sweet. Who could feet but bon play; Gulf the only game to play; By the way,

I was eight up with "Bogie" that day,

Such a blatant giare of whins Such a sun, one turns and blinks; I was playing, for my sins, On that horrid little links. Speckly flowers that eatch the eye Where you want the ball to drop, Spoiling every likely He. Smelling like a chemist's shop, Bound to make one so astray; Who, I ask you, who could play?

I was nine down with "Boute" that day,